ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX II.—1900.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1899.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1899. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1899, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

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An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows :—*Bull. Mus. Paris.*—Bulletin du Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Paris. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *B. T. O.*—Bulletino della R. Società Toscana di Orticultura. *Gard.*—The Garden. Die Gartenwelt. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. W.*—Gardening World. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *Journ. de Bot.*—Journal de Botanique. *Journ. Bot.*—Journal of Botany. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société nationale d'horticulture de France. *K. B.*—Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Gardens, Kew. *L.*—Lindenia. *Lemoine Cat.*—Lemoine, Catalogue. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin. *N. G. M.*—Dr. Neubert's Garten-Magazin. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *S. H.*—La Semaine Horticole. *W. G.*—Wiener Illustrirte Garten-Zeitung.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are :—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Abutilon Sawitzii. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 276.) Malvaceæ. G. "A pretty foliage plant, the leaves being green and white." (Lord Leigh.)

Acer monspessulanum Biedermanni. (*Gfl.* 1899, 410.) Sapindaceæ. H. A form with the leaves marbled and speckled with gold. (E. Biedermann, Ostpriegnitz, Germany.)

Acineta colossea. (*O. R.* 1899, 169.) Orchidaceæ. S. The plants distributed under this name by Messrs. F. Sander & Co., are identical with *A. hrubyana*, Reichb. f., *Gard. Chron.*, 1882, xviii, 102.

***Æsculus rubicunda rubro-petiolata.** (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 73.) Sapindaceæ. H. Leaf, flower-stalks and young shoots dark brown red: flowers deeper in colour than the type. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Agave Woodrowi.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 432.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. A form of *A. vivipara* which originated as a sport in the garden of the College of Science, Poona. It has leaves of a glaucous green colour broadly banded with creamy white. (Kew.)

***Allium zebdanense.** (*Gard.* 1899, lv, 282.) Liliaceæ. H. A free-flowering species with clusters of pure white flowers. Syria and Armenia. (Max Leichtlin, Baden Baden.)

***Alnus nitida.** (*B. M.* t. 7654.) Cupuliferæ. H. A handsome Alder from Western Himalaya, with ovate-acuminate bright green leaves 4 or 5 in. long. (Kew.)

***Aloe somaliensis.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 430.) Liliaceæ. S. A new species with short thick fleshy leaves, 2 to 3 in. wide at the base, the apex gradually narrowed to a long point, the margins clothed with red-tipped spines; upper surface dark green marbled with grey-green. Flower-spike branched 18 in. high; flowers dull red, an inch long. Somaliland. (Kew.)

Ampelopsis Græbneri. (*Gfl.* 1899 t. 1462.) Ampelidaceæ. H. A "Virginian Creeper," which even in shade develops a bright red autumnal colouring; it differs also, from the common Virginian creeper, in its softly-hairy leaves.

*Amygdalus fenzliana. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 75.) Rosaceæ. H. A species with pendulous, chocolate-brown-coloured twigs and lanceolate grey-green medium sized leaves; flowers small, white, produced in April. Caucasus. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

*Anemone blanda cypriana. (*Gard.* 1899, lv, 280; lvi, 280, t. 1243.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A form, the flowers of which are white on the upper surface and blue beneath. [The plant figured under this name is *A. blanda scythinica*,—see *Gard.* 1899, lvi, 366.] (Divers.)

Angræcum Veitchii. (*O. R.* 1899, 63; *G. C.* 1899, xxv, 35, f. 10.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *A. sesquipedale* and *A. superbum*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Anœctochilus Nævi. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 665.) Orchidaceæ. S. Leaves green (vert crapaud) with blotches of light yellowish-green on each side of the midrib. (F. Sander & Co.)

Anœctochilus Siesmayeri. (*Jard.* 1899, 190.) S. A species with brownish velvety self-coloured leaves. Sander & Co.)

Anœctochilus Wogani. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 665.) S. Leaves very dark green with brown shading, with five longitudidal white lines, and in the central portion traversed by a few sinuous silvery-white lines. (F. Sander & Co.)

*Anthurium fraxinense. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 58.) Araceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *A. cordifolium* and *A. colocasiæfolium*. (M. Devansaye, Angers,)

Anthurium Rigoutsi. (*S. H.* 1899, 57.) S. A garden hybrid between *A. crystallinum* and *A. trilobum*. (Rigouts, Ghent.)

Anubias nana. (*N. B.* 1899, 281.) Araceæ. S. A dwarf-growing plant with the habit of a *Chamæcladon*. Cameroons. (Berlin B. G.)

Aralia Lowæ. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 366.) Araliaceæ. S. "A plant of stiff habit, with pinnate dark green leaves." (H. Low & Co.)

*Arundo Donax macrophylla. *G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 95.) Gramineæ. H. A. robust variety, larger in all its parts than the type, leaves glaucous. 2½ in. wide. (A. Waterer.)

Aster Datschi. (*Gartenwelt*, 1899, 233.) Compositæ. H. A white flowered perennial, recommended as a late autumn and winter flowerer—if placed in a cool house.

*Aster nanshanicus. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 330, f. 120.) H. A much-branched species, about 2 ft. high, with numerous flowers. The rays are pale lilac, while the disk-florets are yellow. North-western China. (Kew.)

*Aster Piccolii. (*B. M.* t. 7669.) H. A stout leafy plant, growing from 2 to 3 ft. high. The lilac purple flower-heads, which are 2 in. in diameter, are numerous and corymbosely arranged. Northern China. (Kew.)

Begonia conspicua, B. gemmata, B. punctatissima. (*Sander Cat.* 1899, 18.) Begoniaceae. S. Three hybrids between *B. decora* and varieties of *B. Rex* are described under the above names. (F. Sander & Co.)

*Begonia hemsleyana. (*B. M.* t. 7685.) G. A new species with palmately divided leaves borne on short erect tufted stems springing from a tuberous rootstock, and bearing erect dichotomous cymes of rosy-pink flowers an inch across; the males with four, the females with five petals. Yunnan. (Kew.)

*Begonia sinensis. (*B. M.* t. 7673.) G. Allied to *B. evansiana*, but smaller and more succulent. Tubers an inch wide; stem 2 ft. high, hairy, pale green; leaves cordate, acuminate, 5 in. long, margins serrulate, bubliferous in the axils; flowers in axillary cymes on stalks 2 in. long, pink. China and Japan. (Kew.)

*Begonia venosa. (*B. M.* 1899, t. 7657.) S. A new species with stout erect stem, long-stalked fleshy ear-shaped leaves 6 in. long, frosted over with soft whitish hairs; stipules large and inflated, conspicuously veined; flowers numerous, white, crowded on an erect brown-red peduncle. Brazil. (Kew.)

Berberis andreana. (*R. H.* 1899, 9, ff. 1–3.) Berberidaceæ. H.H. A species with racemose inflorescence and evergreen sessile coriaceous leaves. Uruguay. (Jardin Thuret, Antibes.)

***Berlandiera tomentosa.** (*B. M.* t. 7680.) Compositæ. G. A slender herbaceous perennial, 2 ft. high, with stalked ovate toothed leaves 3 in. long, and a terminal corymb of Helianthus-like flower-heads 2 in. across. S. United States. (Kew.)

Billbergia ultrajectensis. (*Gfl.* 1899, t. 1468.) Bromeliaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *B. nutans* and (?) *B. vittata*. (Utrecht B.G.)

***Bravoa kewensis.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 112.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *B. geminiflora* and *B. bulliana*. (Kew.)

Byblis gigantea. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 409.) Droseraceæ. S. Seedlings of this interesting insectivorous plant, peculiar to Western Australia, have been raised in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Calla leucoxantha. (*Sand. Cat.* 1899, 18.) Araceæ. G. Said to be a hybrid between "*C. elliottiana Rossii* and *C. albomaculata*," properly Richardias. (F. Sander & Co.)

Campanula Mayi. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 126, f. 47.) H.H. Apparently the result of a cross between *C. isophylla* and *C. Barrelieri*. (H. B. May.)

Campanula Warleyi. (*Gard.* 1899, lvi, 89, 92.) H. A plant growing about 1 ft. high with semi-double blue flowers.

Cattleya Adonis. (*R. H.* 1899, 69.) Orchidaceæ. A garden hybrid between *C. Mossiæ aurea* and *C. Gigas*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya elatior. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 478.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. schilleriana* and *C. Mossiæ reineckiana*. (C. L. N. Ingram.)

Cattleya flavescens. (*R. H.* 1899, 69.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Trianæ* and *C. luteola*. (C. Maron. Brunoy, France.

Cattleya gaskelliana formosa. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 17.) S. Flowers white with a faint flush of rose; lip cowslip-yellow tinged with rose. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Cattleya gautheriniana. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 940.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Schrœderæ* and *C. guttata Leopoldi*. (Dallemagne & Co., Rambouillet, Seine-et-Aise.)

Cattleya harrisoniana alba. (*O. R.* 1899, 252.) G. A variety with pure white flowers. (Rev. F. Paynter).

Cattleya Hislopi. (*S. H.* 1899, 76.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. lawrenciana* and *C. luddemanniana Ernesti*. (H. S. Leon.)

Cattleya intermedio-percivaliana. (*R. H.* 1899, 141.) G. A garden hybrid between the plants indicated by the name. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya labiata lilacina. (*L.* 1899, t. 649.) G. A form with lilac-coloured sepals and petals, lip deep purple towards its base. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Cattleya mollis. (*O. R.* 1899, 286.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. superba* and *C. gaskelliana*. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Cattleya Mossiæ Lawrenciæ. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 17.) S. A beautiful pure white form, nearest to the variety known as *Wagneri*, but with a pencilling of rose on the lip. (Sir T. Lawrence.)

Cattleya punctulata. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 671.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Aclandiæ* and *C. intermedia alba*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, Seine-et-Aise.)

Cattleya schilleriana superba. (*L.* 1899, t. 663.) S. A form with bright red-purple lip margined with white. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cattleya weedoniensis. (*O. R.* 1899, 318.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Mendelii* and *C. granulosa*. (T. W. Thornton.)

Celsia acaulis. (*Gard.* 1899, lv, 393.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A dwarf species forming tufts of leaves on the ground, the yellow flowers being produced from the axils of the leaves. Peloponnesus. (A. K. Bulley.)

Centaurea imperialis. (*Gfl.* 1899, 22.) Compositæ. H. A garden hybrid between *C. moschata* and *C. Margaritæ*. (Herb & Wulle, Naples.)

Centaurea Mariæ. (*Gfl.* 1899, 23.) H. A garden hybrid between *C. purpurea* and *C. suaveolens*. (Herb & Wulle, Naples.)

***Ceropegia perforata.** (*Sand. Cat.* 1899, 19.) Asclepiadaceæ. S. A free flowering climber of rapid growth; flowers in clusters, pale green spotted with dull red. (F. Sander & Co.)

Childsia Wercklei. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 112.) See *Hidalgoa Wercklei*.

Cissus hauptiana. (*N. B.* 1899, 278.) Ampelidaceæ. S. A glabrous climbing herb or small shrub with long-stalked cordate-oblong leaves with long acuminate apices. Cameroons. (Berlin B. G.)

***Clivia miniata citrina.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 228; *Gard.* 1899, lvi, 338, t. 1246.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. A natural variety, resembling a good form of the type in every character except the colour of the flowers which is pale cream tinged with orange at the base of the segments. Zululand. (Kew.)

***Cornus alba flaviramea.** (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 85.) Cornaceæ. H. A form with bright greenish-yellow bark. N. America.

Cornus Bretschneideri. (*Jard.* 1899, 309.) H. A species with the young wood of a blood-red colour; leaves opposite, lanceolate-ovate, dark green above, glaucous beneath; fruits blackish-blue. China. (Paris B. G.)

***Cornus Hessei.** (*Gfl.* 1899, 340.) H. A small species of dwarf compact habit, most nearly allied to *C. tatarica*. (H. Hesse, Weener, Hanover.)

Cornus Purpusi. (*Gfl.* 1899, 338.) H. The old twigs have greenish-yellow bark, the younger ones yellowish-red. Berries dull blue. The species comes nearest to *C. Amomum*. Woods on shores of Lake Erie. (Darmstadt B. G.)

***Cowania mexicana × Purshia glandulosa.** (*M. D. G.* 1899, 99.) Rosaceæ. H. A natural hybrid found between 7000 and 8000 ft. elevation on Morey Peak, Nevada. (C. Purpus, Darmstadt.)

Cratægo-mespilus Dardari. (*R. H.* 1899, 403.) Rosaceæ. H. A graft hybrid between the medlar and the common white-thorn. (Simon-Louis Frères, Metz.)

Cratægus Oxyacantha Gireoudi. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 89.) H. A form with the leaves marbled with white and tender rose colour. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Cratægus Oxyacantha inermis. (*R. H.* 1899, 489.) H. A spineless form of the common white-thorn. (Hémeray-Proust, Orleans.)

Culcasia striolata. (*N. B.* 1899, 281.) Araceæ. S. Nearly related to *C. scandens*, P. Beauv, and differing chiefly from it in not being a climber. Cameroons. (Berlin B. G.)

Cycas dournowiana. (*Jard.* 1899, 219.) Cycadaceæ. S. Name only given.

***Cyclamen libanoticum.** (*Gard.* 1899, lv, 414.) Primulaceæ. H. A new species with heart-shaped untoothed leaves, silver-zoned above, dark violet underneath. The sweetly scented flowers are bright pale rose in colour. Lebanon.

Cydonia Maulei alba. (*N. G. M.* 1899, 138.) Rosaceæ. H. A form with buds of a whitish-yellow turning to pure white when fully expanded. (Fröbel, Zurich.)

Cydonia Maulei atrosanguinea. (*N. G. M.* 1899, 138.) H. Differs from the type in its blood-red coloured flowers. (Fröbel, Zurich.)

***Cydonia Sargenti.** (*Lemoine Cat.* No. 143, ix.) H. A dwarf species with brilliant red flowers. Nearly related to *C. Maulei*. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Cymbidium Cæsaris-Nicolai-II. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 671.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid of which the parents are not given. (G. Mantin, Orleans.)

Cymbidium gammieanum. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 409.) G. A new species, described and figured in *Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta*, viii, t. 257. It has the habit of *C. giganteum*, but the flower spike is more lax and the flowers smaller, the segments narrow, 2 in. long, tawny yellow, the lip hairy, spotted with purple. Himalaya. (F. Sander & Co.)

Cymbidium Sparkesii. (*O. R.* 1899, 159.) S. "Near *C. canaliculatum*, but has broader leaves, and the lip broadly margined with purple round a yellow disc." (J. Sparkes.)

***Cyperus fertilis.** (*G. C.* 1898, xxiv, 8.) Cyperaceæ. S. An elegant plant with linear lanceolate dark green leaves, 6 in. by ¾ in.; spikelets white, on slender arching stalks, which become a foot or more long, drooping and ultimately develope a cluster of plantlets at the extremities. Old Calabar. (Kew.)

Cypripedium Angelæ. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 375.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum* and *C. Sallieri*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Cappe et fils, Vésinet, Seine-et-Oise.)

Cypripedium barbato - Charlesworthii. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 3.) S. A garden hybrid between the two species indicated. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (W. H. Lumsden.)

Cypripedium bellatulum Chotekæ. (*L.* 1899, t. 665.) S. A form with light rosy brown spots. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cypripedium bingleyense. (*O. R.* 1899, 291.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Charlesworthii* and *C. harrisianum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (A. J. Keeling.)

Cypripedium brunnianum. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 152.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum* and *C. Boxallii*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Cardoso, Paris.)

Cypripedium decipiens. (*R. H.* 1899, 510.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. lawrencianum* and *C. Charlesworthii*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Duval et fils, Versailles.)

Cypripedium elmireanum. (*R. H.* 1899, 510.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Charlesworthii* and *C. insigne*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Duval et fils, Versailles.)

Cypripedium florentinum. (*Gartenwelt* 1899, 187, f. 3.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. venustum* and *C. spicerianum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium gillianum. (*O. R.* 1899, 61.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Boxallii atratum* and *C. leeanum superbum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (H. Greenwood.)

Cypripedium Haumonti. (*L.* 1899, t. 668.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. harrisianum* and (?) *C. crossianum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cypripedium luxemburgianum. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 153.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. harrisianum* and *C. haynaldianum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Opoix, Palais du Luxembourg, Paris.)

Cypripedium Madioti. (*R. H.* 1899, 169.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. chamberlainianum* and *C. villosum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Cappe et fils, Vésinet, France.)

Cypripedium Mariæ. (*R. H.* 1899, 278.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. chamberlainianum* and *C. leeanum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (R. Lebaudy, France.)

Cypripedium parkerianum. (*O. R.* 1899, 27.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Boxallii atratum* and *C. nitens superbum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (C. Parker.)

Cypripedium peruzzianum. (*Gartenwelt* 1899, 187, f. 1.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. haynaldianum* and *C. spicerianum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium purpurato - Curtisi. (*S. H.* 1899, 504.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated by the name. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Mrs. Ames, U.S.A.)

Cypripedium ricasolianum. (*Gartenwelt* 1899, 187, f. 2.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Lowei* and *C. villosum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium sampaianum. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 44.) S. A garden hybrid, between *C. insigne Chantini* and *C. Sallieri hyeanum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Cardoso, Paris.)

Cypripedium shillianum. (*O. R.* 1899, 253.) S. A garden hybrid, apparently between *C. lawrencianum* and *C. rothschildianum*, the parents of *C. Mahleræ*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Capt. Law-Schofield.)

Cypripedium variabile. (*Jard.* 1899, 167.) A garden hybrid between *C. Sallieri* and *C. leeanum*. [*Paphiopedilum.*] (Cappe et fils, Vésinet, France.)

Dactylis aschersoniana. (*N. B.* 1899, 274.) Gramineæ. H. Near the common Cock's-foot (*D. glomerata*) but differing in its more slender spikelets, which are mostly 6-flowered (not 4-flowered as in *D. glomerata*). North Germany, &c. (Berlin B.G.)

Davallia illustris. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 17.) Filices. S. "A handsome fern, with dense overarching fronds, 3 ft. by 1½ ft., the pinnæ finely cut and of a pleasing light-green hue; the rhachis very dark brown." (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Davallia intermedia.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 31; *Veitch Cat.* 1899, 5.) S. A supposed hybrid between *D. mooreana* and *D. decora*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Delphinium speciosum macranthum. (*Gard.* 1899, lvi, 64.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A variety 4 to 5 ft. high, with deep blue flowers. Kurdistan. (Max Leichtlin, Baden Baden.)

Dendrobium Berkeleyi. (*O. R.* 1899, 136.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *D. Cassiope* and *D. wardianum*. (General Berkeley.)

Dendrobium crepidato-nobile. (*O.R.* 1899, 189.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Dendrobium hessleense. (*O. R.* 1899, 126.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. findlayanum* and *D. splendidissimum grandiflorum*. (W. P. Burkinshaw.)

Dendrobium Hollrungii australiense. (*Journ. Bot.* 1899, 339.) S. The flowers of this are one-third smaller than in the type, dead-white tipped with green. Queensland. (J. Sparkes.)

Dendrobium spectabile. *G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 491, f. 162.) S. Long known by the figure in *Rumphia* under *Latouria spectabilis*, but only now introduced into cultivation. It resembles *D. macrophyllum*, but is larger in all its parts, whilst the flowers are 3 in. across, the subequal segments acuminate, wavy, and curled, yellow with purple lines; lip with erect side-lobes, an elongated wavy front lobe, white veined with purple. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

Dendrobium thompsonianum. (*O.R.* 1899, 999.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. nobile Cypheri* and *D. cheltenhamense*. (W. Thompson.)

Dentaria petersiana. (*N. B.* 1899, 275.) Cruciferæ. H. Near *D. digitata*, but differing from that species in having sessile leaves at the base of the inflorescence and in the blunt rhizome scales. (Berlin B.G.)

***Deutzia discolor grandiflora.** (*Lemoine Cat.* No. 143, ix.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *D. discolor purpurascens* (seed bearer) and *D. gracilis*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

***Deutzia gracilis campanulata.** (*Lemoine Cat.* No. 143, ix.) A garden hybrid between *D. gracilis* (seed bearer) and *D. discolor grandiflora*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

***Dianthus Knappii.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 168.) Caryophyllaceæ. H. A species with yellow flowers borne on stems about 9 in. in height. It is classed as a variety of *D. liburnicus* by some authorities. Eastern Europe. (Kew.)

Diervilla Wagneri. (*Gfl.* 1899, t. 1461.) Caprifoliaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *D. florida* and *D. Middendorffiana*. (F. Wagner, Tukkum, Russia).

Dion edule lanuginosum. (*Gfl.* 1899, 153, ff. 32—6.) Cycadaceæ. S. A form in which the scales of the female cone are more roughly woolly than in the type. (Rathke und Sohn, Dantzig.)

***Dorstenia Phillipsiæ.** (*B. M.* t. 7676.) Urticaceæ. S. A new species with a fleshy stem 3 in. high, branched at the top and bearing a few oblong, toothed dark-green leaves 2 in. long; peduncles axillary erect, 2 in. long, bearing a disc-like receptacle with a thick margin giving off tortuous arms an inch long. Somaliland. (Cambridge B. G.)

Draba elegans. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv. 3, f. 1.) Cruciferæ. H. A species resembling *D. bruniæfolia*. Cilician Taurus. (W. Siehe, Mersina.)

Draba olympica heterocoma. (*G.C.* 1899, xxv, 29, f. 9). H. A plant of tufted habit, linear erect glabrous leaves and spikes of golden yellow flowers. Levant. (W. Siehe, Mersina).

Dracæna Eeckhautei. (*Veitch Cat.* 1899, 7, f.) Liliaceæ. G. A form of *Cordyline australis* with leaves 15 to 20 in. long, an inch wide, gracefully arched, green. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Dracæna indivisa Schneideri. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 17.) G. "A dwarf form, with narrow channelled rigid leaves of a dark green tint." Probably a form of *Cordyline australis*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Dryandra calophylla.** (*B. M.* t. 7642.) Proteaceæ. G. A small depressed shrub with a short unbranched stem; leaves a foot long, pinnatisect, dark green above, paler beneath, and a sessile head, 3 in. across, of golden yellow flowers. King George's Sound. (Kew.)

Echinocactus alteolens. (*N. B.* 1899, 277.) Cactaceæ. S. First introduced to Europe in 1845 but soon lost to cultivation. Re-introduced from Matto Grosso, Brazil. (Berlin B. G.)

Echinocactus grahlianus. (*N. B.* 1899, 278.) G. Allied to *E. pumilus*, Lem. and *E. gracillimus*, Lem. Paraquay. (F. Haage junr., Erfurt.)

Echinops giganteus. (*Gartenwelt*, 1899, 4, f.) Compositæ. H. A garden hybrid between *E. sphærocephalus* and *E. Ritro*. (K. Kaiser, Nordhausen, Germany.)

Epidendrum Berkeleyi. (*O. R.* 1899, 135.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *E. stamfordianum* and *E. o'brienianum*. (General Berkeley.)

Epidendrum Burtoni. (*O. R.* 1899, 73.) S. A garden hybrid between *E. o'brienianum* and *E. ibaguense*. (F. M. Burton.)

Epidendrum confusum. (*O. R.* 1899, 197.) S. This is *E. fragrans* var. *megalanthum*, Lindl. (Fol. Orch. Epidend. 39) for which the above name is proposed, as it is quite distinct from *E. fragrans*. It has diphyllous pseudobulbs and short few-flowered racemes of straw-coloured flowers with red lines on the lip. Guatemala. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Epidendrum elegantissimum. (*R. H.* 1899, 218.) G. A garden hybrid between *E. Wallisii* and *E. Endresii*. (Lesueur, Boulogne.)

***Epilobium obcordatum.** (*B. M.* t. 7641.) Onagraceæ. H. A glabrous perennial 6 to 8 in. high, with opposite sessile leaves and bright rose-coloured flowers. California. (H. Selfe Leonard.)

***Epipactis gigantea.** (*B. M.* t. 7690.) Orchidaceæ. H. Stem tall, stout and leafy. The green and pink flowers are borne loosely on a glabrous raceme. Western North America and Temperate Asia. (Kew.)

Eria Fitzalani. (*Journ. Bot.* 1899, 339). Orchidaceæ. S. A species with racemes, about 8 in. long, of small flowers; pseudobulbs and leaves each 5 or 6 in. long. Queensland. (J. Sparkes.)

***Erigenia bulbosa.** (*Gard.* 1899, lv, 209.) Umbelliferæ. H. A small tuberous-rooted plant, 1 or 2 in. high with white flowers and dissected leaves. North America. (Kew.)

Eucharis burfordiensis. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 232, 247, f. 84.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. Supposed to be a cross between *E. Stevensii* and *E. Mastersii*. Flowers 3 in. across, "bell-shaped." (Sir T. Lawrence.)

***Eucommia ulmoides.** (*Comptes-rendus Acad. Paris*, cxxix, 558.) Trochodendraceæ. H. A curious deciduous shrub with stalked leaves 6 to 7 in. long and 2½ to 3 in. wide, and samaroid fruits 1 to 1½ in. long by about ⅓ in. wide. "The most singular feature about the plant is the extraordinary abundance of an elastic gum in the younger tissues." (*Icones plantarum*, tt. 1950, 2361). China. (Vilmorin, Paris.)

***Evodia elegans.** (*Sand. Cat.* 1899, 19, f.) Rutaceæ. S. An Aralia-like plant of branching slender habit; leaves with thin smooth petioles and a trifoliate blade, the divisions long, narrow, wavy and crenate; flowers small white. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

Fagus sylvatica, foliis argenteo-marmoratis. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 93.) Cupuliferæ. H. A form with the young foliage speckled and marked with white. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Fouquieria columnaris.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 277, f. 94.) Tamaricaceæ. S. Stem succulent, pyramidal, wrinkled with numerous straggling spine-clad branches and smooth ovate green deciduous leaves. Flowers paniculate, small. Mexico. (Kew.)

Galtonia princeps × candicans. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 188.) Liliaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between the two species indicated. (Cambridge B. G.)

***Gaultheria trichophylla.** (*B. M.* t. 7635.) Ericaceæ. H. The smallest known species of its genus. Flowers shortly pedicelled, pink, solitary, about as long as the leaves. Himalaya and Western China. (Hon. Charles Ellis.)

Gazania montana. (*Gfl.* 1899, 442, f. 90.) Compositæ. G. A prostrate perennial with entire leaves and pale yellow flower-heads. Natal. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

***Gynopleura humilis.** (*B. M.* t. 7645.) Passifloraceæ. H. A low-growing much-branched slender annual. The flowers are white, streaked with purplish-red. Chili. (Kew.)

Habothamnus corallinus. (*Lemoine Cat.* No. 142, vi.) A garden hybrid between *H. fasciculatus* and *H. Newellii*, properly Cestrums. (V. Lemoine & Sons, Nancy.)

***Haylockia pusilla.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 112.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. A pretty little Crocus-like plant, with globose bulbs 1 in. long, narrow linear leaves, preceded by pale yellow flowers an inch wide. Montevideo. (Kew.)

***Helianthus Nuttallii.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 28.) Compositæ. H. A perennial sunflower of neat habit, growing to 2½ ft. high. The flowers are about the size of those of *H. giganteus*. Rocky Mountains, Wyoming. (Rev. C. Wolley Dod.)

***Heliconia Sanderi.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 365.) Scitamineæ. S. Allied to *H. illustris* (*K. B.* 1894, App. ii. 41), but less robust and the variegation of the leaves marbled instead of reticulate. Neither plant belongs to the genus *Heliconia*, but until they flower their present names must stand for convenience. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Hidalgoa Wercklei.** (*B. M.* t. 7684.) Compositæ. G. A new species with long climbing stems supported by the tendril-like petioles of the bi-pinnatifid bright green smooth leaves; flower heads like those of a single dahlia 2½ in. across, orange scarlet with a brush-like tuft of yellow disc-flowers. Costa Rica. (Kew.)

Hoffmannia phœnicopoda. (*N. B.* 1889, 296.) Rubiaceæ. S. A species with ovate-oblong acute leaves, dark green above, violet-red beneath; flowers inconspicuous. Central America? (Berlin B. G.)

Hyline Worsleyi. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 102.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. Described as a new species from Brazil, with leaves 1½ ft. long, 2 in. wide; scape 15 in. high, bearing two flowers, each 8 in. long, with narrow white segments. (A. Worsley).

Hymenocallis cordifolia. (*R. H.* 1899, 445, f. 191.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. Remarkable for its broad Eucharis-like leaves 2½ ft. long; flowers white, about 20 in an umbel, tube 4 in. long or more, perianth segments 2 in. long, corona inconspicuous. [? H. moritziana.] Venezuela.

Hymenocallis schizostephana. (*G.C.* 1899, xxv, 386.) S. A new species with flowers bearing a general resemblance to those of *H. angusta*, but the filaments are very stout and winged at the base, forming an irregular cup appearing as if torn. Brazil. (A. Worsley.)

Iguanura speranskyana. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 665.) Palmæ. S. Evidently the plant referred to in the list of new plants for 1898 under *Geonoma pynœrtiana*.

***Incarvillea variabilis.** (*B. M.* t. 7651.) Bignoniaceæ. H.H. A slender perennial 12 to 18 in. high. The leaves are all alternate aud pinnate, while the rose-purple flowers are in loose erect racemes. West China.

Iris pseudo-variegata. (*Gard.* 1899, lv, 418.) Iridaceæ. H. Belongs to the *germanica* section. The colour of the standards is a bright deep yellow, while the falls are brown with yellow veins. (Max Leichtlin, Baden Baden.)

Iris sindjarensis × persica. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 226.) H. A garden hybrid between the above species with intermediate characters. (Van Tubergen junr., Haarlem.)

***Iris sofarana.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 389, 391, f. 125.) H. A new species of the *Oncocyclus* group of Iris. The flowers are borne singly on scapes about 10 in. high. Elliptic falls reticulate dark purple on creamy white ground; orbicular standards nearly white marked with thin dark purple veins interspersed all over with purple dots. Lebanon. (Van Tubergen junr., Haarlem.)

***Iris Straussi.** (*Gard.* 1899, lvi, 149.) H. A dwarf species belonging to the *Pogoniris* section of the genus. It only grows about 3 in. high, with narrow leaves and brown violet-coloured flowers. Sultanabad, Persia. (Max Leichtlin, Baden Baden.)

Iris tubergeniana. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 225.) H. A species allied to *I. caucasica* and *I. orchioides*. The standards are minute and three-toothed, while the falls are of a bright, yellow colour. (Van Tubergen junr. Haarlem.)

Juniperus Sanderi. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 665.) Coniferæ. H. A compact dense-growing dwarf species said to have been introduced from Tibet. (F. Sander & Co.)

Kalorochea langleyensis. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 58.) Crassulaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Crassula coccinea* and *C. falcata*. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [The correct name for this plant is *Crassula langleyensis*.]

Kickxia elastica. (*N. B.* 1899, 353, t. 1.) Apocynaceæ. S. A rubber-producing tree from West Africa.

***Kleinia Grantii.** (*B. M.* t. 7691.) Compositæ. S. A fleshy glabrous plant with vermiform roots, a decumbent stem 6 to 8 in. long, copiously leafy, pale purplish; leaves crowded, fleshy, oval 2 to 3 in. long, short-stalked; peduncle terminal, erect, 10 in. long, branched above and bearing hemispheric heads, 2 in. across, of bright scarlet flowers. East tropical Africa. (Kew.)

***Kleinia pendula.** (*B. M.* t. 7659.) S. A very remarkable plant with serpentine fleshy branching stems; leaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, terete, soon falling; penduncles terminal, 3 to 6 in. long, bearing an involucred head of crimson flowers an inch across. Somaliland and Arabia. (Kew.)

Kniphofia multiflora. (*Gard.* 1899, lvi, 348.) Liliaceæ. H. A new species with leaves about 6 ft. long, and 3 in. broad. The spikes are about 7 ft. high, thickly beset at the top with comparatively small white flowers, with long protruding stamens. South Africa. (Max Leichtlin, Baden Baden.)

Kuhnia eupatorioides. (*Gfl.* 1899, 135.) Compositæ. H. A small shrub with narrow leaves and creamy-white flower-heads. North America. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Lælia nigrescens. (*R. H.* 1899, 69.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *L. dayana* and *L. grandis tenebrosa*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælia præstans Leemanniæ. (*L.* 1899, t. 652.) S. Intermediate between the varieties *candida* and *alba*. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Lælia pulcherrima. (*O. R.* 1899, 287.) G. A garden hybrid between *L. boothiana* and *L. purpurata*. (F. Sander & Co.)

Lælio - cattleya bletchleyensis. (*O. R.* 1899, 286.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa* and *Cattleya Warscewiczii*. (H. S. Leon.)

Lælio-cattleya Cappei. (*O. R.* 1899, 46.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia cinnabarina* and *C. Warscewiczii*. (Cappe et fils, Vésinet, Seine-et-Oise.)

Lælio-cattleya duvaliana. (*O. R.* 1899, 253.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya lueddemanniana*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Ernesti. (*R. H.* 1899, 142.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya percivaliana* and *Lælia flava*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Gemma. (*R. H.* 1899, 511.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya schilleriana* and *Lælia xanthina*. (Duval et fils, Verseilles.)

Lælio-cattleya Martinetii. (*O. R.* 1899, 253.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiæ* and *Lælia tenebrosa*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Verelii. (*O. R.* 1899 340.) G. Said to be a natural hybrid between *Cattleya intermedia* and *Lælia boothiana*, and to be synonymous with *Lælio-cattleya amanda*. (F. W. Verel.)

Lælio-cattleya wiganiana. (*O. R.* 1899, 285.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *L. dominiana*. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Lælio-cattleya Wrigleyi. (*O. R.* 1899, 359.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia anceps* and *Cattleya bowringiana*. (O. O. Wrigley.)

***Leea Micholitzii.** (*Sand. Cat.* 1899, 20.) Ampelidaceæ. S. "From a slender stem, noble pinnate leaves arch out, each leaf deeply and heavily serrated and undulated, rich green with strongly marked bright red and,

on the young leaves, white veins. The leaves sometimes attain gigantic dimensions." New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

*Lewisia Tweedyi. (*B. M.* t. 7633.) Portulacaceæ. H. A glabrous tufted perennial, with fleshy roots, rather succulent leaves and numerous one- (rarely two-) flowered peduncles. The flowers are straw coloured, passing into bright pink in the tips and sides. North-western United States. (Kew.)

Liatris graminifolia dubia. (*Gard.* 1899, lvi, 212.) Compositæ. H. A variety in which the flower-stems rise to a height of 6 ft., 2½ ft. of which are beset with flowers of a deep, bright and shining lilac. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Lissochilus Græffi. (*Gfl.* 1899, t. 1460.) Orchidaceæ. S. A species nearly allied to *L. Krebsii*, Reichb. f., but differing markedly in the form of the middle lobe of the lip and in its larger flowers. Tropical Africa.

Lobelia Gerardi triumphans. (*R. H.* 1899, 176.) Campanulaceæ. H. A garden cross between *L. Gerardi Rivoirei* and *L. Gerardi corallina*. (Parc de la Tête-d'Or, Lyons.)

Lycaste Janetæ. (*O. R.* 1899, 360.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *L. Skinneri* and *L. rossiana*. (Mrs. J. Ross, Florence.)

*Meconopsis heterophylla. (*B. M.* t. 7636.) Papaveraceæ. H. A pale green, rather succulent annual, 1 to 2 ft. high. The leaves are pinnatipartite, while the orange red flowers, with dark red purple at the base of the petals, are borne on long slender peduncles. California. (Kew.)

*Mina cordata. (*R. H.* 1899, 308, t.) Convolvulaceæ. H. H. [*M. lobata*, Cerv. See *B. M.* t. 7689.] Mexico. (M. Micheli, Geneva.)

*Moræa sulphurea. (*B. M.* t. 7658.) Iridaceæ. G. A new species, with a small globose corm, a slender erect stem bearing two linear leaves 4 in. long, and a single terminal cluster of flowers an inch across, sulphur yellow with orange and brown markings. South Africa. (Kew.)

Mulgedium cacaliæfolium. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 100.) Compositæ. H. A perennial with erect stems. 4 to 5 ft. high, bearing panicles of small blue flowers. Caucasus. (H. Correvon, Geneva.)

*Mussænda capsulifera. (*B. M.* t. 7671.) Rubiaceæ. S. A small shrub with wiry branches, lanceolate leaves 2½ in. long and terminal corymbose cymes of erect Jasmine-like white flowers. Socotra. (Kew.)

Nepenthes balfouriana. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 90.) Nepenthaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *N. mixta* and *N. mastersiana*, both of which are hybrids of garden origin. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Nymphæa fennica. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 138.) Nymphæaceæ. H. Described as "A new small-flowered white Water-Lily. The white petals, 10 to 15 in number, are narrowly lanceolate and concave. The stigmas are 5 to 9 parted, with yellow or violet-tipped lobes. East Finland.

Odontoglossum bellatulum. (*Jard.* 1899, 151.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid: origin not stated.

Odontoglossum Cooksoni crawshayanum. (*O. R.* 1899, 253.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Hallii* and *O. crispum lilacinum*. (De Barri Crawshay.)

Odontoglossum corallinum. (*Jard.* 1899, 151.) G. A garden hybrid: origin not given.

Odontoglossum crispum funambulum. (*L.* 1899, t. 662.) G. A form with large light red blotches on sepals, petals and lip. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum tigrinum. (*L.* 1899, 1899, 651.) G. A form with large brown spots on sepals and petals. (L. Linden & Co.)

Odontoglossum eximium. (*Jard.* 1899, 151.) G. A garden hybrid: origin not given.

Odontoglossum grandiceps. (*Jard* 1899, 151. G. A garden hybrid: parentage not stated.

Odontoglossum harryano-crispum, (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 66, f. 29). G. A hybrid between the two species indicated by the name. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Odontoglossum hirsutum. (*Jard.* 1899, 151.) G. A garden hybrid: origin not given.

Odontoglossum magnificens. (*Jard.* 1899, 151.) G. A garden hybrid: origin not stated.

Odontoglossum salmoneum. (*Jard.* 1899, 151.) G. A garden hybrid: origin not stated.

Odontoglossum spectabile. (*O. R.* 1899, 135.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. harryanum*, described last year as *O. crispo-harryanum*. (C. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum vivicans. (*Jard.* 1899, 151.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. harryanum* and *O. crispum*. (C. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Œnothera formosa. (*Gard.* 1899, lvi, 212.) Onagraceæ. H. A dwarf plant producing pure white flowers 3½ in. in diameter. (Max Leichtlin, Baden Baden.)

***Olearia nummulariæfolia.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 101.) Compositæ. H. A rigid erect evergreen shrub of dwarf compact habit with minute leaves and solitary heads of white flowers. New Zealand. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Oncidium ampliatum citrinum. (*O. R.* 1899, 199.) Orchidaceæ. S. Differs from the type in having flowers wholly clear citron yellow without spots. (H. Low & Co.)

Opuntia camanchica orbicularis. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 153.) Cactaceæ. H. A strong-growing form with large roundish thin bluish grey-green joints beset with long bright brown spines. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Opuntia pachyclada rosea. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 153.) H. "A small-jointed dwarf spreading form which is probably a hybrid between *O. fragilis* and *O. xanthostema*." Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Opuntia rhodantha brevispina. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 153.) H. A fine large-flowered form with rather large thick obovate joints, dark grey-green in colour and beset with spines which are reddish when young. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Opuntia rhodantha flavispina. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 153.) H. This differs from the preceding in its smaller thinner grey-green joints and longer spines, which in the young joints are yellow with a darker point. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Opuntia Schwerini.** (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 154.) H. A dwarf species with small broadly obovate bright grey-green joints, thickly beset with slender white spines; flowers bright greenish-yellow. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Opuntia xanthostema orbicularis. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 154.) H. The joints in this form are medium-sized, roundish, and dark grey-green in colour; spines brown when young. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Panax aureum.** (*Sand. Cat.* 1899, 22.) Araliaceæ. S. The habit is like that of the *P. Victoriæ*, but the variegation is yellow instead of white. Probably a form of *P. fruticosum*. West Indies. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Panax Balfourii.** (*Sand. Cat.* 1899, 24, f.) An elegant plant with the habit of *P. cochleatum*, the orbicular leaflets serrated, green, blotched and margined with creamy-white. New Caledonia. (F. Sander & Co.)

Papaver radicatum. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 100.) Papaveraceæ. H. A small form of *P. nudicaule*. Scandinavia. (H. Correvon, Geneva.)

Paphiopedilum Hitchinsiæ. (*O. R.* 1899, 335.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *P. insigne* and *P. Charlesworthii*. (A. S. Hitchins.)

Paphiopedilum Ollendorffii. (*O. R.* 1899, 135.) S. A garden hybrid between *P. harrisianum* and *P. hirsutissimum*. (Baron Ollendorf, Hamburg-Hamm.)

Paphiopedilum madiotianum. (*O.R.* 1899, 47.) S. A garden hybrid betwen *P. villosum* and *P. chamberlainianum*. (Cappe et fils, Vésinet, Seine-et-Oise.)

Paphiopedilum Richmanii. (*O. R.* 1899, 13.) A garden hybrid between *P. barbatum* and *P. bellatulum*, previously named *Cypripedium barbato-bellum*. (Sir T. Lawrence.)

Paracaryum angustifolium. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 100.) Boraginaceæ. H. A small tufted plant with hairy leaves and sky-blue flowers. Asia Minor. (H. Correvon, Geneva.)

***Pelargonium Cotyledonis.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 112.) Geraniaceæ. G. Peculiar to St. Helena, where it grows on rocky cliffs. It has thick fleshy branched dark-brown stems, hairy ovate-peltate dark-green leaves and white flowers not unlike those of *P. zonale*. (Kew.)

Phaius joiceyanus. (*O. R.* 1899, 127.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *P. Blumei* and *P. amabilis*. (F. Sander & Co.)

Phalænopsis denisiana. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 82.) Orchidaceæ. S. A new species, with broadly oblong deep green leaves a foot long and 4 in. wide; peduncle stout, a foot or more long, bearing about a dozen flowers which are nearly 2 in. across, greenish yellow with brown red spots; lip white, with purple and yellow markings. Philippines. (F. Denis.)

Phalænopsis Wiganiæ. (*O. R.* 1899, 92.) S. A supposed hybrid between *P. stuartiana* and *P. schilleriana*. (H. Low & Co.)

Phaio-calanthe insperata. (*O. R.* 1899, 287.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Phaius grandifolius* and *Calanthe Masuca*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Philodendron Eichleri. (*N. B.* 1899, 280.) Araceæ. S. A stately species allied to *P. bipinnatifidum*, Schott, and *P. Selloum*, C. Koch. Brazil. (Berlin, B. G.)

Philodendron pinnatifidum × Wendlandii. (*N. B.* 1899, 280.) S. A garden hybrid. (Berlin, B. G.)

Plantago uniflora. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 100.) Plantaginaceæ. H. A small species with cut variegated leaves and inconspicuous spikes of flowers. New Zealand. (H. Correvon, Geneva.)

Pleurothallis convergens. (*R. H.* 1899, 361.) Orchidaceæ. G. A tufted species with racemes of fragrant white flowers. Brazil. (Parc de la Tête-d'Or, Lyons.)

Pontederia montevidensis. (*R. H.* 1899, 403.) Pontederiaceæ. H. A hardy blue-flowered aquatic perennial: a form of the widely distributed *P. cordata*, Linn. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Puya thomasiana. (*R. H.* 1899, 452, t.) Bromeliaceæ. G. A tall-growing species with bluish-green flowers. South-west Colombia. (Delahaye et Dallière, Tours.)

Pyrethrum starckianum. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 100.) Compositæ. H. A white tomentose plant 1 foot high, with deeply cut leaves, and large heads of white flowers. Caucasus. (H. Correvon, Geneva.)

Pyrus Conwentzii. (*N. B.* 1899, 275.) Rosaceæ. H. A hybrid between *P. Aria* and *P. suecica*. Pomerania. (Berlin B. G.)

Ranunculus nyssanus. (*Gard.* 1899, lv, 418.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A species with large citron yellow flowers. (Max Leichtlin, Baden Baden.)

Rheum hybridum Florentini. (*Gfl.* 1899, 71.) Polygonaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *R. collinianum* and *R. officinale*.

***Rhododendron dilatatum.** (*B. M.* t. 7681.) Ericaceæ. H. A deciduous species nearly allied to *R. rhombicum* with bright rose-purple flowers with five stamens. This species was introduced by Messrs. Veitch previous to 1885, but it apparently has not been previously recorded as introduced. (Kew.)

***Rhododendron kingianum.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 306, f. 102.) Ericaceæ. G. A new species, closely allied to *R. arboreum*, from which it differs in having the leaves crowded on the stems, bullate, the margins recurved. Flowers in a dense head, blood red. Manipur. (Kew.)

***Rhododendron modestum.** (*B. M.* t. 7686.) G. A new species allied to *R. ciliatum*, but with the habit of *R. pendulum*; leaves 2 to 3 in. long, yellowish green, glandular on both sides; flowers in loose umbels, drooping, campanulate, the calyx lobes ¼ in. long and narrow, the corolla 1½ in. long and wide, pink with red spots. Sikkim Himalaya. (Kew.)

***Rhododendron Przewalskii.** (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 331.) H. A compact-growing evergreen species with a

corymbose raceme of from 12 to 15 campanulate white flowers. Kansu, China. (Kew.)

Rhododendron washingtonianum. (*M. D. G.* 1899, 72.) H. A form of *R. californicum*. (H. Zabel, Gotha, Germany.)

Rhynchanthus bluthianus. (*Gfl.* 1899, 38, t. 1464.) Zingiberaceæ. S. A Canna-like plant attaining a height of about a foot. Spike few-flowered; segments of flower carmine-red; filament broad, white. Burma?

Ribes hirtellum Purpusi. (*Späth Cat.* No. 104, 119.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A dwarf bush with spreading or pendulous twigs and small greenish flowers: fruit small, black-red, acid. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Ribes spæthianum. (*Gfl.* 1899, 338.) H. A species resembling, and nearly allied to, *R. cereum*, Dougl. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Richardia suffusa. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 310.) Araceæ. G. A plant shewn under this name at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society appeared to be merely a robust form of *R. melanoleuca*.

Romanowia Nicolai. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 665.) Palmæ. S. A dwarf-growing Palm with pinnate leaves which are made up of about a dozen cuneate segments, blackish-brown on the upper surface, pale green shaded with violet below. Native country not mentioned. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Saccolabium calopterum.** (*O. R.* 1899, 304.) Orchidaceæ. S. Described by Reichenbach from dried specimens in *Gard. Chron.* 1882, xviii, 520. In habit it resembles a *Renanthera*; leaves fleshy, linear-oblong, 7 in. long; scape 18 in. long, branched, bearing numerous magenta-crimson flowers 1¼ in. across. New Guinea. (Kew.)

Saintpaulia ionantha albescens. (*Veitch Cat.* 1899, 11.) Gesneraceæ. S. A variety with white flowers delicately tinted with light blush-pink. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Saxifraga corbariensis. (*G. C.* 1899, xxv, 117.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A species very near to *S. geranioides*. Pyrenees. (H. Correvon, Geneva.)

Sobralia roseo-macrantha. (*Veitch Cat.* 1899, 21.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between the two species indicated in the name. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Solanum pierreanum.** (*R. H.* 1899, 495.) Solanaceæ. G. A shrub with ovate-acuminate obscurely lobed deep green leaves and rounded ribbed fruit 1 to 1½ in. in diam., which undergoes some remarkable changes in colour: when young these are green striped with deep violet, then ivory white, then changing to golden yellow, and when quite ripe becoming an intense vermilion scarlet. West Tropical Africa. (Montpelier B. G.)

Sophro-cattleya hardyana. (*O. R.* 1899, 209, f. 13.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Sophronitis grandiflora* and *Cattleya Aclandiæ*. (F. Hardy.)

Sophronitis rossiteriana. (*O. R.* 1899, 62.) G. A form of *S. grandiflora* with large full flowers of a yellow colour. (Sir T. Lawrence.)

Sorbus Aucuparia dulcis laciniata. (*Gartenwelt* 1899, 271, f. 1.) Rosaceæ. H. A natural sport from *Pyrus Aucuparia dulcis*. [*Syn. P. Aucuparia moravica*]. (Prince Lobkowitz, Eisenberg, Bohemia.)

***Spiræa cæspitosa.** (*M. D. G.* 1899, 99.) Rosaceæ. H. A low-growing tufted perennial with a woody base; leaves rosulate on the short tufted branches, silky on both surfaces; flowers white, in dense cylindrical spikes. Rocky Mountains.

Stanhopea Fuerstenbergiæ. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 161.) Orchidaceæ. S. A new species with white flowers blotched with crimson at the base of the lip. In other respects it resembles *S. oculata*. Origin not given. (Baron Max von Fuerstenberg, Düsseldorf.)

***Stylidium crassifolium.** (*B. M.*, t. 7679.) Stylidiaceæ. G. A tall rigid erect nearly glabrous herb; leaves 4 to 8 in. long, fleshy, linear; flower-scape 2 ft. high, hairy, with numerous short branches bearing 4-lobed pink flowers ¾ in. wide. South-western Australia. (Kew.)

Syringa Josikæa eximia. (*N. G. M.* 1899, 138.) Oleaceæ. H. This differs from the type in the larger size of the panicles and of the individual flowers,

and the colour of the latter—bright red in bud, turning to bright rose when open. (Fröbel, Zurich.)

Tacsonia militaris. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 484, f. 160.) Passifloraceæ. G. Said to be a hybrid between *T. Van-Volxemii* and *T. insignis*, but the latter and *T. manicata* are more likely. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Tillandsia Duvali.** (*R. H.* 1899, 341.) Bromeliaceæ. S. Garden cross between *T. Lindeni major* and *T Lindeni superba*. (Duval et fils, Versailles.)

Tulipa Lownei. (*Gard.* 1899, lvi, 155.) Liliaceæ. H. A species with leaves of a yellow green colour and bright lilac flowers, the segments of which are marked at the base with a broad bright yellow stain. Syria. (Marc Micheli, Geneva.)

Vanilla wightiana. (*O. R.* 1899, 202.) Orchidaceæ. S. Stems leafless; flowers 1¼ in. long; sepals and petals linear-oblong, pale yellow, tipped with green; lip 3-lobed, with a hairy red-purple crest. South India. (Sir T. Lawrence.)

***Viburnum Sargenti.** (*Gfl.* 1899, 341.) Caprifoliaceæ. S. A Guelder-Rose very near our native *V. Opulus*, but with larger ray flowers and purplish anthers. China.

***Viola vilmoriniana.** (*R. H.* 1899, 478.) Violaceæ. H. A new name for the plant mentioned in New Plants of 1898 as *V. sulfurea*, Cariot.

Vriesia aurantiaca. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 1064.) Bromeliaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *V. Rex* and *V. Pœlmani*. (Opoix, Jardin du Luxembourg, Paris.)

Vriesia griesseniana. (*R. H.* 1899, 310.) S. A garden hybrid: parentage not given. (Duval et fils, Versailles.)

***Vriesia rutilans.** (*J. H. F.* 1899, 524.) S. A garden hybrid between *V. kitteliana* and *V. conferta*. (Duval et fils, Versailles.)

Vriesia siebertiana. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 665.) Bromeliaceæ. S. A species with narrow spiny leaves broadly margined with white. (F. Sander & Co.)

Vriesia superba. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 930.) S. A garden hybrid between *V. kitteliana* and *V. Rex major*. (Duval et fils, Versailles.)

Vriesia Vassilierei. (*R. H.* 1899, 310.) S. A garden hybrid between *V. gloriosa* and *V. Rex*. (Duval et fils, Versailles.)

Zephyranthes Ajax. (*Gfl.* 1899, 649, t. 1469.) Amaryllidaceæ. H. Said to be a garden hybrid between *Z. candicans* and *Z. citrina*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Zygo-batemannia Mastersii. (*O. R.* 1899, 46; *G. C.* 1899, xxv, 99, f. 40.) Orchidaceæ. S. A bigeneric hybrid of garden origin, the result of crossing *Zygopetalum crinitum* with *Batemannia Colleyi*. (Linden, Brussels.)

Zygo-colax amesiana. (*G. C.* 1899, xxvi, 478.) Orchidaceæ G. A hybrid between *Zygopetalum brachypetalum* and *Colax jugosus*. (F. Sander & Co.)

Zygopetalum prothercanum. (*O. R.* 1899, 287.) Orchidaceæ. G. Possibly a form of *Z. brachypetalum* with dark chocolate-coloured sepals and petals and a violet lip with reddish markings at the base. (W. Cobb.)

Zygopetalum secundum. (*J. H. F.* 1899, 134.) G. A garden hybrid between *Z. crinitum* and *Z. Mackayi*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, Seine et-Oise.)